obey your orders received and run him through with your bayonet."

To prevent this he again tried to carry the ball, but to no avail. The ball fell from his grasp, and as it dropped to the earth he fell with it, crying out: "Bentinel, I cannot carry the ball. Perform your duty—hayonet and kill me."

The sentinel endeavored in various ways to cause compliance, and failing to move him in the matter, repeatedly pricked him with the bayonet. Finding Dunn did not move from its touch, the sentinel called upon the sergeant of the guard. Cords were again brought into requisition, and in the roughest manner twisted and bound

were again brought into requisition, and in the roughest manner twisted and bound around his bleeding hands, wrists and thumbs. In the midst of his cries of agony, which reached each portion of the fort, his appeals for mercy could be heard. Useless his pleadings, his prayers, his cries, as the form to which he appealed possessed a heart as hard and callous as stone, which had become more hardened through frequent imbibings by him during the day.

There was a gentleman residing with his

To smother these cries he was taken down, gagged with a beyonet and hurriedly hoisted up again. His smothered tones could now alone be heard as he hung suspended between heaven and earth. For the most part of the night he hung in this manner in almost lifeless condition. Next morning at guard mount, while seated on the steps at the guardhouse, I requested that he would allow me to see his hands. I found them swollen and lacorated in many places, having a gangrene appearance, and

found them swollen and lacerated in many places, having a gangrene appearance, and perfectly helpless, not being able to move them in any particular.

From the guardhouse he was taken to the hospital, placed under medical treatment, where he remained during the period of his confinement, some three or four months. It was decided at one time that it would become necessary to resort to amputation

become necessary to resort to amputation of one of his hands, but through careful attention paid him he finally recovered, sustaining the loss of nearly the entire use of his left hand.

To be continued to-morrow.

STOLE HORSE, WAGON AND COAL

Labahan Seld the Coal and Was Caught

With the Horse and Wagon. Henry Labahan of 554 West Thirtieth

street, was arraigned yesterday in the West Side police court charged with stealing a horse and wagon and a quantity of coal. The coal belonged to Burns Bros., retail

coal dealers.

Jacob Lemmons was out delivering the coal on Saturday afternoon and stopped in 'ront of a store at Thirty-fourth street and Tenth avenue. While he was inside some one drove away with the load. Policeman Hallahan caught Labahan two hours later driving the horse. The coal had been sold.

The couplainant said that the rig was worth \$200 and the coal \$7. Some of the clerks wanted to buy some of the coal at that price, but the dealer said he couldn't furnish it. Magistrate Mayo held the prisoner in \$300 bail for further examination.

Beth Israel Hospital Fair.

The annual fair and festival in aid o

EIS CRIES SMOTHERED.

Bad Food and Bad Treatment Part of the Complaint.

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During the first year and a half the Dry Tortugas was anything but a paradisc. There did not pass a day but men could b seen tied up by their thumbs, between the sky and the earth, until the joints of their humbs were nearly pulled from their sockets; some carried to the Gulf Stream, bound in cords and nearly drowned, and others tied up in the guardhouse and lashed upon their naked backs.

Many of these cruelties were inflicted because the victims had followed the exampie set by some of the officers in charge of them and had dared to become intoxicated. There was another mode of punishment applied in many instances. Men were what they termed nailed to the cross of spread-cagle fashion, and others were tied with their hands behind them to swinging limbs, the tips of their toes barely touching the earth.

If these same cruelties were practised in other portions of the army to the same extent as was done at Dry Tortugas the cause of so many descritions from the service could easily be discorned. Had the soldiers at that post the facilities of deserting there vould have been but few of the con mand left to do garrison duty.

Many left in small boats, to make their way from the scenes of torture, across 200 miles of sea, preferring to risk their lives upon the deep than to remain, daily do: e e death by such brutal measures enforced there. These particular cases I will hereafter refer to, it being my desire, as far as possible, to relate each thing in order, as far as memory can recall.

A short time after Col. Grenfell's removal to other quarters a case of smallpox broke out upon the island. The patient, instead of being placed in a remote corner of the fort, there being many unoccupied casemates available at the time, where the disease would not endanger others, was brought and placed midway between our quarters and those of Col. Grenfell. We came in contact with it daily as we passed to and from our labor, Col. Grenfell receiving the full benefit therefrom upon each puff of wind that passed. We failed to become inoculated with the loathsome dis-

Finding the patient still remaining in close proximity to each of our quarters, Col. Grenfell obtained a large blackboard. and upon it in large letters inscribed "Smallpox Hospital," directing all persons on the sland to shun it. This drew the attention of the officers, together with the murmurings heard all over the island, and the forth to relieve his suffering patient was removed to another portion of the fort. The action of the authorities in this affair was so pointed that not only ourselves, but each man upon the island firmly believed that it was done for the express purpose of inoculating us with this fearful and loathsome malady.

COL. GRENFELL'S RECOED. Col. Grenfell was severely reprimanded for his action and sternly commanded to take in the board and to be very careful In his actions in the future. He was not in the least intimidated, but strictly garnered the actions of the officers at the fort recording them in a diary, which he kept during his imprisonment, and which, I learned, is now in the possession of Capt. MacElrath, Company L., Fifth United States

At this period sustenance was horrible and of the most disgusting nature. We sustained ourselves from our own resources. It was a godsend that we possessed it otherwise starvation would have stared

Col. Grenfell's quarters were papered over its woodwork front inwardly with his daily rations of bread and meat, a nail having been placed through it to fasten it to the wall. Soldiers were loudly complaining about their rations and the quality issued. Often when guarding us they requested something to eat, stating that they were nearly starved; that they were robbed of their rations, &c. Many a one's hunger was relieved by us

PUBLICATIONS.

PRISONER'S STORY OF TORTURE. all during the first two years of our incarcer-

njustice the only thoughts of those in power, our rulers. Sunday morning would always find twenty or thirty packing bails at the guardhouse in the boiling sun, until some of them, exhausted and overcome by heat, would fall in an almost lifeless condiion and lie there, no notice being taken of them until after the fact had been reported o the officer of the day, when they would be picked up and conveyed to the hospital for medical treatment

A French-Canadian died about a month after his arrival, superinduced from the cruelties practised upon him by the first sergeant of his company, receiving knocks on the head, body and limbs from the buttend of the musket, used until nature gave way, and he was consigned to a premature grave on the adjacent Island of East Key. The man who perpetrated this piece of cruelty was afterward, through examination, made a Lieutenant in the United States Army. This was not the only instance of his cruelty, as every soldier who was in the company can testify. He misused, with but few exceptions, every man in the

A private soldier of his company by the name of Street came into the hospital one morning while I was there with the blood streaming down his neck from a wound in fli ted at the hands of this sergeant during drill. I saw the man myself and received my information directly from him. I cannot remember the nations of the many so illreated, but they were numerous. In one estance he struck one of the soldiers of his company over the fingers with his sabre, nearly severing them from the hand. Often was I shown, also, by my reommates, deep and black bruises on their bodies.

A SHOCKING CASE. Another instance of heartless inhumanity was perpetrated upon a soldier in Company D. Fifth Artillery, by name of Christian Conrad, a German. Conrad had been afflicted with fits and suffering so much therefrom that he was unable to perform his duties in his company. He was placed in the hospital. While there his condition grew rapidly worse, the lower portion of his body becoming nearly useless to him, it being with the utmost difficulty that he could drag one foot after the

The doctor in charge stated that this vas mere pretence, and that he would bring him around to duty. He was discharged from the hospital, placed in the guardhouse and ordered to carry a twentyfour pound log, which was done under the most excruciating pain, as the man trembled like an aspen all over from the exertion required to execute the imposed task, his limbs being dragged along almost devoid of life or action. During the performance of this task, a cruelty unsurpassed, his frame was violently contorted with repeated fits, the command given being that no soldier should interfere or offer any assistance in the pretended spells, and he was left writhing in his agony without any helping hand being permitted to reach

For a week he remained in the guard use, attacked repeatedly with these fits Buckets of water were ordered to be throw over him when under their influence, and his condition grew worse and worse. He his condition grew worse and worse. He was again removed to the hospital, where he remained until some time in November, 1866, when he was discharged from the service of the United States. He was borne upon a stretcher to a steamer lying at the wharf, a helpiess man, unable to stand up or move his lower limbs. He frequently expressed the opinion the the doctor was trying te kill him, and whenever the physician made his appearance in his ward his cian made his appearance in his ward his entire frame shook with fright and horror.

HARD DRINKERS.

Harshness began to increase in manner, both to the soldiers and prisoners. Drunkenness ran riot on the island. There was not a day passed but that officers could be seen reeling under its influence as they staggered down the walk leading from their barracks to the sally-port of the fort. Gaze where you would, the eye would come in contact with some of them, inebriated, a disgrace and dishonor to the service of the country which they represented.

Liquor was obtained from every boat that entered the harbor, and if the supply became exhausted before the arrival of a boat again inroads were made upon the hospital supplies, so that when needed in case of sickness the supply was exhausted. I state this not upon mere hearsay: I have witnessed all these things myself; have seen orders sent to the hospital for the liquor; have seen the orderly as he returned bearing the bottles; have unwrapped the covering and read the label "Spiritus Frumenti," and have seen the peculiar bottle containing the fluid upon the officers' table.

But with this I have naught to do. If

from our own scant supply, through which we gained their friendliness in some instances, but as a general thing they were kind, and sympathized with us in our misfortunes, and would have permitted us to have escaped if in doing and they would not have been compromised in the matter.

They complained bitterly of the distribution of the company fund, stating that the benefit therefrom was not received by them, but used by the company officers themselves.
This was the general complaint among them all during the first two years of our incarcersation. I make no assertion myself or accusation in this matter, as I am entirely ignorant upon the subject, and I give but the statements of others in this special instance.

Never were a lot of recruits worse maltreated.

Never were a lot of recruits worse maltreated. They were beaten, bruised and maimed by the harsh treatment and punishment awarded. Inhumanity seemed to be the ruling element, and barbarity and njustice the only thoughts of those in power, our rulers. Sunday morning would quent imbibings by hin during the day.

There was a gentleman residing with his family upon the island, in charge of the lighthouse, whose family was disturbed by the piercing cries of the tortured man as he screamed out in his agony. He was forced to call upon the officer of the day to ask that other measures be adopted in the manner of punishment. The officer sent forthwith for the sergeant, who received orders and returned to his guard. In a few moments Dunn was removed from the close proximity of Capt. Henry Benmer's lighthouse, and retied to a pair of steps by his hands and wrists, his piercing shrieks during the operation filling every space. soldiers who were acting as provost guards.

The occurrence was reported to the officer The occurrence was reported to the officer of the day, when he gave orders to the sergeant of the guard to place him on the ring to carry a ball, but, finding he was too drunk to comply with the order, he ordered him to be tied up. Accordingly, he was tied up to the bell post exected in front of the guardhouse by his wrists, it being about 21 o'clock in the morning.

On returning to my quarters for dinner Dunn was still tied up to the post, remaining

Dunn was still tied up to the post, remaining there until my return to the office, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I returned to my quarters about 5:30 P. M., and found Dunn transferred from the bell post and tied up by his thumbs to the iron bars or railing immediately benesthour quarters. He was immediately beneath our quarters. He was in drunken insensibility, swinging to and fro, bound around by a small rope, his legs stretched outwardly, the whole weight of stretched outwardly, the whole weight of his body resting upon his thumbs.

The ends of the thumbs were fearfully swellen and puffed out, having the appearance of a mortifled piece of flesh. His head was drooping backward, the burning rays of the sun striking him full in the face and the face, red, blue, and in some parts, nearly black, the veins in the neck swellen and extended like cords, there being practically, he circulation of blood I

practically no circulation of blood. I viewed him hanging in this condition until

There is no telling how long he would have remained in this position had not Majer-Gen. Hill, commanding, happened to pass that way, and, seeing this piece of barbarous cruelty inflicted upon an insensible being, immediately directed the sergeant to take him down and place him in the guardhouse. He commanded that in future no man, while in a journey or conin the guardhouse. He commanded that in future no man, while in a drunken condition, be punished in like manner. Instead of undoing the cords from his thumbs, they were cut away and Dunn fell icavily they were cut away and Dunn tell reavily upon the ground, not even awakening from the deep stupor as his head come in contact with the hard ground. He was then dragged bodily into the guardhouse, where he remained until retreat.

The officer of the day came down to in spect the guard, and, looking around, failed to find Dunn. Inquiring of the sergeant where he was, he was told he was guardiouse. The officer ordered that taken out and made to carry a ball and lift, the sergeant to execute his order Dunn was brought out, and, from the for-tures already practised upon him, was un-able to clasp the ball, it constantly slipping from his grasp. He essayed to balance i upon his shoulders, to comply with the The annual fair and festival in aid of Beth Irsael Hospital will begin at the Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening. Jan. 3. It is hoped by the management of this charity, whose chief object is the ameloration of sickness and suffering among the women and children of the East Side, to raise a fund of \$40,000, one-balf of which amount is already assured by contributions and advance sales of tickets and boxes. In addition to this sum, gifts of articles to the value of \$5,000 have been received for sale at the several booths. orders, in his important condition. In his endeavor to do so he fell twice, once the 12-paind cannon ball falling directly upon his chest, as he fell backward, and again he plunged forward, the weight of the giving impetus to his fall, he horribly tilated the entire left side of his face as

t rloughed through the coral sands.
The sergeant, to execute the orders recived, strapped the ball upon his back in a ceived, strapped the ball upon his back in a knapsack, but Dunn, staggering here and there, caused the material to give way, which again, when relieved from the weight upon his back, caused him to fall forward upon his face. At this point the officer arrived, and, seeing the man's lacerated face, ordered him back to the guardhouse, there to remain until 8 o'clock, then to be taken out and made to carry the ball. This scene was witnessed by many persons on scene was witnessed by many persons on the island and the entire crew of the steamer which was lying at the wharf.

MORE CRUELTY. All of the excitement attending the affair had died away and quiet prevailed throughout the fort, except loud peals of laughter from the officers' quarters, telling in unmis-takable terms of the revelry which existed takable terms of the revelry which existed there. The poor tortured, drunken victim, with his lacerated hands and face, was temporarily forgotten, but the time was again approaching when they would again place their victim on the rack.

Eight o'clock was pointed by the hands of the clock, and Dunn, to the minute, was led from the guardhouse to renew his task and take his punishment. There were others confined in the guardhouse, all of whom were brought forth and ordered to pick up a ball and carry it. Armed guards were stationed over them to enforce the order, they being authorized to bayonet

were stationed over them to enforce the order, they being authorized to bayonet them in case the orders given were not strictly complied with.

The severity of the punishment already indicted upon Durn made it a physical impossibility for him to conform to the orders given. His hands were neather to perform

possibility for him to conform to the orders given. His hands were unable to perform their office. Reneatedly he grasped the ball, only for the hands unconsciously to relax their hold, letting the ball fall to the earth. When, after repeated efforts, he found it impossible to obey the commands given, the sentinel threatening him with the point of the bayonet if he still persisted in not complying with the orders, in piteous cries he appealed from one to the other, saying to the sergeant, could he, he would willingly carry the ball as ordered.

"Sergeant," he said, "I am willing to carry the ball, God knows the truth of what I say, but I cannot do it. If you do not believe me, come, oh, come, look at my bleeding hands."

It was an tron heart to whom he appealed.

It was an fron heart to whom he appealed.
There was one answer: "You must carry
the ball. Sentinel, if he refuses to carry it

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SOCIAL LINES IN "DE ATE"

Make Themselves Felt in the East Side Gentlemen's Association. Final arrangements were made yesterlay afternoon at a meeting of the East Side lentlemen's Association for its annual heatre party, which will take place Wednesday night. On account of this meeting the sunday afternoon conference of the Martin

Engel Society for the Study of Economical

Politics was postponed.

The East Side Gentlemen's Association will turn out in force this year. Rosey the Lawyer, who presided yesterday, in his opening address said: "Gentlemen, since District Attorney Jerome came down here to live with us we have got a certificate to the effect that we are all gentlemen. Seth Low, Jimmy Reynolds and other blokes have been in our midst, but they never shook the hands of many of us.

Jerome was not only willing to play ping
pong with us, but your humble servant
beat him at a bowling game in Stitch

McCarthy's. Who was it who introduced pink teas down here? Reynolds. Who was it who introduced ping pong among us stuss players? Jerome."

The theatre party will probably number 500. Joe Levy, the Duke of Essex street, will lead the parade. Among those invited to be his aides are the Hon. Florrie Sullivan, Big Tim Sullivan, Congressman Goldfogle, Joe Bernstein, Billy Roach, Terry McGovern, Fai-'em-up-Jack McManus, O. H. P. Belmont, Big Chief Devery, Lawyer Tommy Dinnean, Congressman-elect Harrison, the Hon. Martin Engel, the Hon. Max Hochstim, Diamond Charlie Kramer, Prof. Billy Stern, the pool expert, and Edward Engel.

When these names were read off, Rosey said, "these guys are the gertlemen in the first bunch. There are some other guys with us who will have to go along in the second division. The secretary will now read the names of the chiefs of companies in the second bunch."

Here they are:

Company F., Spike Bosenbloom.
Company G., Joe Cohen, president of the
lilen Street Literary Club.
Company H., in charge of Big Jack Martin,
tho will carry the banner. who will carry the banner.

All these gentlemen will meet on Wednesday night in front of Phil Benjamin's cigar store, in Grand street. There will be two bands and fireworks. After a parade around "de Ate" the cohorts will go to the Dewey Theatre. The second-division gentlemen will occupy seats in the gallery.

FOR MRS. KIRHL'S DEFENCE. Residents of Onondaga Raising Money to

Defend Her From Potoon Charge. SYRACUSE, Dec. 14.—Residents of South Onondaga are raising a fund for the de-fence of Mrs. William A. Kiehl, who, it is expected, will have to answer to the charge of poisoning her husband. It took most of her property to defend her from the charge of poisoning her brother-in-law, Adam Kiehl. Her neighbors are confi-dent of her innecence. Mrs. Kiehl mys that the arsenic that was found in the body

of her husband was from the embalming fluid used.

"Me poison Willic!" she said. "He was not poisoned; he died, and it was my misfortune. If he was living to-day I should be a happy girl."

\$18,000 Fire in Whitehall. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 14. -Fire early this morning in Mrs. Henry Blanchard's restaurant in Whitehall did \$ 5 000 damage to that and S. D. Brown's and Merchant Stafford's liquor store, and Loomis's restaurant. Because of the extreme cold the firemen were at great disadvantage. One pipernan fell unconscious at his post, another succumbed on top of a burning building and had to be let down with a rope. Several occupants of the buildings had nar-

Mistook Carbolle Acid for Medicine. Mrs. Mary Hilton of 233 East Fifty-fourt's street mistook carbolic acid for medicine yesterday morning and drank a quantity of it before she discovered her mistake. She died a half hour later.

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